(XXXI YEAR.) THE (Nº 1601.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 16, 1776

LONDON, *December* 23.

HOUSE of LORDS.

On Monday the following PROTEST was entered againſt the proceedings of the houſe on Friday laſt, on the ſecond reading of the bill to prohibit all trade and commerce with certain *colonies* in AMERICA.

DISSENTIENT,

1ſt. BECAUSE this bill, by conſidering the colonies in America as a foreign nation, and declaring war on them in that character, has a direct tendency to effect an entire, and, we fear, permanent ſeparation between the two capital parts of this empire. It is new to behold a nation making a ſeparation of its parts by a law, in hopes of reuniting them by a treaty. The ſovereign power has hitherto always regarded rebellion as the criminal act of individuals, and not the hoſtility of any great collective body of the community. The framers of this bill admit the principle in its full force, although by all the proviſions they every where contradict it; for whilſt the clauſes of the bill conſign all to puniſhment, the preamble only declares that many are guilty, the legiſlature chuſing to be conſidered rather as unjuſt to particulars, than confeſs itſelf to be univerſally odious. The Engliſh on both ſides of the ocean are now taught, by act of parliament, to look on themſelves as ſeparate nations; nations ſuſceptible of general hoſtility, and proper parties for mutual declarations of war, and treaties of peace. We are by this act preparing their minds for that independence which we charge them with affecting, whilſt we drive them to the neceſſity of it by repeated injuries.

2dly. BECAUSE this bill enables and encourages the navy of England to make an indiſcriminate prey of the property of Engliſh ſubjects trading to or from the colonies (even of the ſhips which lie quiet in the American ports) without regarding whether that property belongs to friends or enemies, to the dutiful or to the diſobedient. This plan of promiſcuous rapine (unworthy of the wiſdom and decorum of government) muſt compleat what yet remains to be compleated, of the union of North-America againſt the authority of parliament. Parliament in this bill ſeems much more inclined to diſtreſs, than able or willing to protect. In North-America the refractory and ſubmiſſive may be blended together. In the Weſt-Indies all are innocent: But all are doomed to a much more ſevere, and much more certain puniſhment, than falls upon the moſt guilty in North America. The whole accommodation, if not the immediate ſubſiſtence, of the Weſt-India iſlands, depends on a commercial connection with the continent, from which, by this bill, they are expreſsly reſtrained. One of the chief, and much the moſt plauſible of the complaints made laſt year againſt the North-American colonies, was a reſolution on their part to with-hold ſupply from the ſugar plantations. But this year we have made ourſelves to adopt and ſanctify that very conduct which we had painted to the world in ſuch odious colours. It muſt appear as if this bill was purpoſely made againſt the Weſt-Indies; and, leſt the people of the United Colonies might return to ſentiments of fraternal affection, or from motives of ſelf-intereſt, or from impatience of ſo hard a reſtraint, ſhould diſobey or elude the orders of the congreſs, and afford relief to our innocent planters in the Weſt Indies, it ſeems as if an act of the Britiſh parliament came in aid of that authority, and provided that no ſupply whatſoever ſhall be carried to the Weſt-Indies, contrary to the reſolution of the congreſs.

3dly. BECAUSE this bill greatly exceeds in violence the pattern of injuſtice which it ſeems to follow. In ſome reſpects, the prohibition of the congreſs materially differed from the prohibition of this bill.---Their's was not immediate. Time was given to the Weſt-Indies for ſupply both from America and other places. No confiſcations were made. We, on the other hand, have permitted the trade from America as long as it was neceſſary to ſave ourſelves from famine, and to enable the colonies to pay their debts. This ſupply they have made plentifully, and many of theſe debts they have diſcharged moſt honourably. In return for this, to us uſeful and honourable behaviour, Miniſtry, abuſing the bounty of Providence, on the firſt reſtoration of domeſtic plenty, has fabricated a bill for ſeizing American veſſels, now trading under the faith of an act of parliament, no ſhip of their's being ſuffered to return to its own country, either from hence, or from the Weſt-Indies.

4thly. BECAUSE the bill, not ſatisfied with making predatory war upon the trade of the colonies, thinks it neceſſary to ſtimulate particular avarice and rapacity to an activity in ſuch ſervice, by rendering captures of North-American veſſels and goods the property of the captors. This regulation is now, for the firſt time, by any regular authority in this kingdom, to be adopted in a civil contention. We conſider this method of holding out the ſpoil of their fellow-citizens for the reward of alacrity in civil wars, as a ſource of the moſt dangerous corruption that can be conceived, in the firſt inſtance to our navy, and in its conſequence to our army. A number of bold, enterpriſing men, trained to the profeſſion of arms, with fortunes to make, and promotion to be obtained, are naturally lovers of war. When they have once taſted of emoluments from domeſtic ſpoil, they will no longer look on the commerce of England as an object of protection, but of plunder. They will ſee the proſperous ſtate of peaceful domeſtic induſtry, not with pleaſure, but with envy. They will be taught to wiſh for thoſe lucrative civil commotions, which they will always have the means of provoking. Our ſoldiers in the land-ſervice will ſee no reaſon for their being diſtinguiſhed from the marine; and they will call for the plunder of Engliſh trading towns when they ſee that the ſeamen have been indulged in the plunder of Engliſh trading ſhips. It never can be ſafe for a ſtate to hold out an intereſt in diſturbing it, to thoſe who have the ſword in their hand. The greateſt republic, of which hiſtory gives us any knowledge, was ſubverted by this licence of domeſtic plunder. We are perfectly aſſured that the navy of England wants no ſuch unnatural and impious encouragement towards the performance of any duty, which their known public ſpirit, and yet uncorrupted honour, may make it fit for them to perform. And it is no leſs on their's than on the public account, a matter of the moſt ſerious affliction to us, that a ſervice always looked upon (and hitherto moſt juſtly) not only without fear or jealouſy, but with the moſt partial affection in every part of this empire, ſhould be unneceſſarily expoſed to the laſting odium which muſt attend thoſe who are enriched from the ſpoils of citizens, amongſt whom they may be obliged to ſpend their lives, and form their connections. Civil wars (when they muſt be made) ſhould be made in ſuch a manner as not to render the return to peace and cordiality impracticable. If the ſpoil ordered by this act had been left in the crown, the crown might uſe it as an encouragement for a return to obedience, and as a means of future peace. It is now only a provocation, through deſpair and reſentment, to perpetual hoſtility. We cannot poſſibly diſcern how any neceſſary operation of war is ſtrengthened by this diſgrace of legiſlature. But if the arms now uſed ſhould ſucceed ſo as to enforce a temporary and reluctant obedience, we ſee but too well, that this bill will leave ſuch a ſting in the minds of the coloniſts, as to render our government there hated and ſuſpected, and therefore for ever precarious.

5thly. BECAUSE this bill, by anticipating all legal judgment of the offences of thoſe whoſe goods are forfeited, overturns one of the moſt excellent and profoundly conſidered parts of that fundamental law, the declaration of rights, which declares, "that all grants of fines and forfeitures of particular perſons, before conviction, are illegal and void."---This proviſion is expreſsly made, leſt rapacious miniſters, ſcenting confiſcation, or rapacious ſoldiers, allured by the luſt of plunder, ſhould be induced to forge or provoke plots and rebellions, in order to enrich themſelves out of the public diſorders.

6thly. BECAUSE very extenſive commercial property of Britiſh ſubjects (implicated by the nature of commercial intercourſe with that of innocent Engliſhmen reſiding here) is to be taken out of the equitable juriſdiction of the common law of England, and from that ineſtimable birthright of the ſubjects of this kingdom, a trial by jury, and carried to the court of admiralty to be tried by a ſingle judge, on the rules of an arbitrary foreign law.

7thly. BECAUSE the whole ſcheme of this predatory war of private lucre is put under the arbitrary direction of certain commiſſioners, to us unknown, even by name; who have power to give ſuch continuance to the ravages authoriſed by this bill, as their arbitrary will ſhall ſuggeſt; to pardon or except from pardon, any number or deſcription of perſons, and with ſuch exceptions as they ſhall ſee fit, without any other rule than their own private opinion, fancy, caprice, favour, or reſentment; and without any other rule to open or keep ſhut, any colony, province, county, town, diſtrict or place. We are of opinion that the power leit to the commiſſioners is perfectly unjuſtifiable and unconſtitutional. It has beſides a tendency to create the moſt ſhameful and miſchievous monopolies. The power given to the Admiralty and to the Weſt-India governors, to licenſe ſhips, is of the ſame nature. If ſuch monopolies and jobbs ſhould not ariſe from ſuch powers, it is no fault of this bill, which, as if it had theſe purpoſes in view, has taken eſpecial care to provide as ſtrong a temptation as human nature, ſet above law and reſtraint, and furniſhed with every facility to corruption, can poſſibly be expoſed to.

8thly. BECAUSE we know nothing of the buſineſs of theſe commiſſioners, further than the above arbitrary diſcretion with regard to pardons. Rumour gives out, that they are to have a power to treat with the Americans for a redreſs of their grievances. Of this, however, neither the ſpeech from the throne, nor the bill, have given the leaſt intimation. Although, if the commiſſioners treat on this ſubject at all, acts and powers of parliament being the matter of complaint, the commiſſioners ought to derive ſome previous authority from parliament, in order to give weight and efficacy to their negociations, and to preſerve ſome appearance of dignity in ourſelves. It is hardly proper that parliament ſhould appear in no other light than as the inſtrument of penal reſtrictions, attainder, penalties, and confiſcations; as the maker of menacing addreſſes, and the rejecter of dutiful petitions. It is hardly decent to ſhew ourſelves fierce and inflexible here, but to be ſatisfied with permitting unknown perſons, whom miniſters ſhall chuſe in future to appoint, to diſpoſe in America of powers and acts of parliament at their pleaſure: leaving us firſt the odium of rejecting reaſonable requeſts, and afterwards the diſgrace of ratifying ſhameful conceſſions.

9thly. BECAUSE we reject with indignation, that clauſe of this bill, which, by a refinement in tyranny, and in a ſentence worſe than death, obliges the unhappy men, who ſhall be made captives in this predatory war, to bear arms againſt their families, kindred, friends and country; and after being plundered themſelves, to become accomplices in plundering their brethren. If there exiſts a doubt whether to juſtify the infliction of capital puniſhment, or deſertion, it ſhould be neceſſary to prove that a ſeaman was a preſſed man or a volunteer. The object of this clauſe is to deprive the American ſeamen of the plea of his being a preſſed man, as it declares that he is to be conſidered, to all intents and purpoſes, as having entered voluntarily into the ſervice. By this clauſe, not only common ſeamen, but maſters of veſſels are, without regard to age or circumſtances, or condition, to be ignominiouſly turned before the maſt, and ſubjected to the auſtere diſcipline of the boatſwain. Perſons, in that ſubordinate ſtation not being animated with the liberal and ingenuous ſpirit which diſtinguiſhes officers in the navy, and taught to conſider theſe forced volunteers as rebels, will be but too apt to aggravate the miſeries of captivity by inſult and outrage. Theſe priſoners, among the comrades they are obliged to live and ſerve with, may very probably be often forced to behold the ſpoils of their honeſt induſtry, and the natural ſupport of their ſober families, ſquandered in riot and profligate debauchery before their faces. This we look upon as the laſt degree of wretchedneſs and indignity to which human nature can be ſubjected. This cruelty unknown to the moſt ſavage nations, is to be practiſed by Engliſhmen on Engliſhmen. It has been ſaid in parliament, that the pay the priſoners are to receive is to be conſidered as a full compenſation for the principles they are obliged to violate. We do not envy any one that ſentiment. An attempt is alſo made to juſtify it by the ſuppoſed right of preſſing. We cannot conceive that the burthens of ſubjection ought ever to be impoſed, where the protection belonging to it is denied, or that a man can ever be deſpoiled of his goods as a foreign enemy, and at the ſame time be obliged to ſerve the ſtate as a citizen. This compulſion we have never heard to be practiſed on any priſoners in war, or rebellion---nor do we know any example of it, except among pirates---the outlaws and enemies of human ſociety.

10thly. BECAUSE a bill ſo unprecedented in its nature, and ſo important in its conſequences, is brought in at a time of year when by experience it is known, that moſt of the independent members of both houſes are called away by their domeſtic affairs, and when few but thoſe in the immediate pay of the court, and attending on their employments, are in town. This we conceive to be done in order to impreſs the public with a deluſive idea, that thoſe meaſures are agreeable to greater numbers in both houſes than in reality they are. The only part of this bill which we approve is the repeal of the unjuſt and improvident acts which have produced all the evil effects we had foreſeen, and none of the good which was pretended as the ground for making them; acts, as unfit for, as incapable of execution. But to our inexpreſſible grief, and to the diſgrace of the public councils of this kingdom, miniſters, untaught by misfortunes, and unchecked by diſappointments, at the very inſtant they are obliged to demoliſh the old fabric of their oppreſſion, as uſeleſs and miſchievous, are building up another on nearly the ſame model, and with the ſame materials, adding only ſomething more of that injuſtice and violence, which have always proved miſchievous in proportion as they have been augmented.

RICHMOND,
PONSONBY,
FITZWILLIAM,
ABERGAVENNY,
ROCKINGHAM,
CHEDWORTH,
ABINGTON,
MANCHESTER.

Jan. 10. The following intelligence was communicated by an officer of rank in the army: "Government have ſent over to Germany to engage 1000 men, called Jagers, people brought up to the uſe of the riffle barrel guns in boar hunting. They are amazingly expert. Every petty prince, who hath foreſts, keeps a number of them, and they are allowed to take apprentices, by which means they are a numerous body of people. Theſe men are intended to act in the next campaign in America, and our miniſtry plume themſelves much in the thought of their being a complete match for the American rifle men."

Feb. 6. The houſe of lords were altogether engaged in extraordinary affairs on the 2d and 5th of this month. The houſe of commons on the 2d did not ſit above three quarters of an hour. It is ordered, on the motion of Mr. Grey Cooper, that there ſhall be brought before the houſe the ſtate of the balance found in the Exchequer the 5th of January, after which they adjourned to yeſterday, and were then engaged two hours on ſtate affairs. The committee of ways and means have been ſucceſſively adjourned to the 2d, 5th and 7th of this month; and will to all appearance, until the miniſter is able to determine on the demands and propoſitions which are to be their object.

In the mean time they continue their warlike preparations. The fleet deſtined to act in America, will conſiſt of 67 veſſels, viz. 7 of 50 guns, 2 of 41, 7 of 32, 12 of 28, 5 of 24, 5 of 20, 2 of 18, 6 of 16, 2 of 14, 4 of 10, 1 of 8, and 12 other armed veſſels. But if they did not give attention that they have more than 20 degrees (300 common leagues) of coaſt to watch, they might eaſily judge, that their taſk will not be very eaſy. Viſcount Howe, vice-admiral, is to command the land forces; the vice admiral Shouldham, who ſucceeded admiral Graves, being recalled. This viſcount, and the gen. Howe, his only brother, who replaced gen. Gage at Boſton, are brethren to viſcount Howe, who was ſlain at the attack of Ticonderoga, 5th of July 1758, and to whoſe memory the Americans have erected a ſuperb monument. The land forces, it is ſaid, are to be divided into three bodies, one of 12000 men under gen. Carleton on the river St. Lawrence; the ſecond, alſo of 12000, under gen. Howe, at New-York; and the third, in Virginia and Carolina, will be of 11000, and commanded by generals Clinton and Cornwallis. Theſe bodies to be ſupported and reinforced as needful by a

reserved body, whose ſtation is not yet fixed. This armament, however, meets with many obſtacles, from a diſinclination to the ſervice in America. Many captains, lieutenants and enſigns, on half pay, who were appointed the 14th of Auguſt, to ſerve in the new companies added to the old regiments, not having yet preſented to the war-office, have been ſummoned anew, on penalty of being eraſed from the liſt. They are not a little embarraſſed to equip the tranſports deſtined for America. Even the guard-ſhips are obliged to lend their hands to do the work on board their veſſels.

Feb. 18. Commiſſions are iſſuing for immediately buying up in Ireland, for the uſe of the navy, 800 caſks of beef, 600 barrels of pork, and great quantities of flour, ſalt butter and potatoes.

Feb. 19. There will be five debarkations in America in the ſpring; one at Quebec, one at New York, one in New-England, and two to the ſouthward.

Letters from Caſſa, by yeſterday's mail adviſe, that the body of 12000 Heſſians, taken into Engliſh pay, are commanded by M. Heiſter, lieutenant-general, and that it will be compoſed of the regiment of guards, and that the hereditary prince and prince Charles, with the regiments of Werguneau, Dettorth, Donop, Loſberg, Knipphauſen, Trimbach, Mirbach, Rall, Stein, Wilbach, Hayne, and Buneau. The grenadiers of the above regiments are to form a different corps, commanded by col. Donop, and to the above are to be added ſome companies of cannoneers, and chauſſeurs, and private letters from Hamburg inform us, that they are on their march to embark at Stade.

The Heſſians, Brunſwickers, Waldeckers, and Hanoverians, are to amount, it is ſaid, to 20,000 men. 20,000 foreign troops, at 45l. per man, comes to 900,000l. Tranſport ſervice to bring them to America will coſt 350,000l. Ordnance and extraordinaries may be reckoned at 300,000l. more.

The embarkation in the ſpring will conſiſt of 45,000 men, Engliſh and foreigners, and to rendezvous at Portſmouth the laſt day of March.

The tranſports to bring over 21,000 Germans, Heſſians, Brunſwickers, &c. are to be at Stade on or before the 6th of next month.

Feb. 20. About one o'clock the lord mayor, attended by aldermen Wilkes, Bull, Croſby, Thomas, Eſdaile, Rawlinſon, Plomer, Harr, Hopkins, &c. together with the two ſheriffs, aſcended the huſtings, when, after the common crier had opened the buſineſs of the common hall, the recorder came forward and acquainted the livery with the occaſion of their being aſſembled. The recorder deſcribed to them, in general terms, that the qualities for this important office were, juſtice, firmneſs and application.

Mr. alderman Wilkes then addreſſed the livery as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the livery,*

"Before we proceed to any buſineſs, I believe you will agree with me, that there is a tribute of gratitude we ought to pay to our late worthy chamberlain, Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, who with great ability and integrity has filled that important office upwards of eleven years. His whole life, indeed, has been a continued ſeries of real and eſſential ſervices to this city and country. On ſome of the moſt critical occaſions in our times, he has exerted himſelf with equal zeal and ſucceſs in the public cauſe. One part of the late chamberlain's conduct among us I particularly approve, and deſire to imitate: I mean the application of a part of the income to the payment of his debts. If I have the honour of being his ſucceſſor, I aſſure you, gentlemen, that a third, at leaſt, of the whole income of the office ſhall be faithfully applied to the extinction of all remaining debts, and of all juſt demands. The conduct of the late chamberlain, gentlemen, would be to me a moſt pleaſing ſubject to enlarge upon; but it is well known, and needs not the aid of my feeble endeavours. His very ſuperior merit is univerſally acknowledged. He has formerly been highly approved as your repreſentative in parliament, as alderman, ſheriff and mayor. He has now cloſed the ſcene as your chamberlain in the moſt diſtinguiſhed manner, and retires from public life fuller of honours than of years. The heart of every liveryman of London I am ſure will go along with me in the motion which I now beg leave to ſubmit to you:

"*Reſolved,*

"That the thanks of this common hall be given to Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, baronet, late chamberlain of this city, for his various and important ſervices as repreſentative of this city in parliament, as alderman, ſheriff, mayor, and chamberlain, and for his uniform zeal and activity in promoting, on every occaſion, the true intereſts of this metropolis."

"The other motion in my hand is, gentlemen, only in compliance with the uſual mode of buſineſs:

"*Ordered,* That a copy of the ſaid reſolution be fairly tranſcribed, and ſigned by the town clerk, and by him delivered to Sir Stephen Theodore Janſſen, Bart."

"*Gentlemen,*

"This unanimous mark of your approbation of this illuſtrious citizen, is peculiarly ſtriking and honourable. If I am ſo happy as by your favour to ſucceed him as chamberlain, it will be my great ambition to merit the like ſanction of your applauſe, and to finiſh my public life with ſuch endearing proofs of public regard."

Mr. Hopkins ſupported Mr. Wilkes in his elogium on the late chamberlain, and concluded by ſeconding his motion.

Mr. Luke Stavely then came forward, and begged leave to addreſs the livery in a few words; but here a mixture of ſuch hiſſing and clapping ſucceeded, as to prevent his ſpeaking: After ſome time, however, he ſpoke for about five minutes; but the clapping and hiſſing continued ſo uncommonly violent and uninterrupted, that it was impoſſible to hear diſtinctly what he ſaid. His ſpeech was a refutation of ſome charges made againſt him in the public papers, by Mr. alderman Hopkins.

A calm at length enſuing, the two candidates, Meſſ. Wilkes and Hopkins were ſeverally put up, when the ſhew of hands appeared full *two to one* in favour of Mr. alderman Wilkes, the ſheriffs declared him duly elected.

After which a poll was demanded in favour of both the candidates, which was announced to begin at three o'clock this evening, and end at five.

Feb. 22. Sir Peter Parker, with his ſquadron, from Corke, bound to America, were ſpoke with by capt. Ward, of the John, who is arrived at Briſtol from Denia, on the 17th inſt. in lat. 50. 30, long. 7, at eight o'clock in the morning, all well.

On Tueſday night in the debate in the houſe of commons, on Mr. Fox's motion, Mr. Cruger called the attention of the houſe particularly to the conduct of adminiſtration, reſpecting the province of New-York, and ſhewed the expediency of an enquiry why that colony had been ſo long left neglected and unſupported, and the friends of government there given up to the reſentment of their enemies, when by timely aid that province might have been ſecured to the intereſts of government, and the chain of American union broken.

Feb. 24. This day about twelve o'clock, admiral Graves arrived in town from Plymouth, where he arrived, in the Preſton man of war, from Boſton. He left that place the 2d inſt. and has brought an account, that on the 31ſt of December the provincials attempted to take Quebec by ſtorm, but were defeated with the loſs of 80 men, and upwards of 300 taken priſoners, amongſt whom were general Montgomery, his aid-de-camp, ſecretary, &c.

The companies belonging to the regiments of guards laying in the Savoy barracks, had yeſterday 15 men draſted from each for the American ſervice; and every man who offered himſelf as a volunteer was to be allowed whatever is paid to recruits on their firſt liſting.

Government have been ſo diſtreſſed for troops (foreigners) that they have actually taken a ſingle battalion of 500 men, in pay from the prince of Waldeck, and another of the ſame complement from the duke of Mecklenburgh.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 23.

"Arrived the Carcaſs bomb, which ſailed from Corke the 12th inſt. with Sir Peter Parker, and 42 ſail of men of war and tranſports, with whom he parted company on the 18th in a hard gale of wind, when Sir Peter had but 25 ſail left with him. The Carcaſs has loſt her mizen-maſt, and thrown many of her ſtores over board."

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, Feb. 17.

"Seventeen thouſand German troops are expected here in a few days on their way to Greenock, where they are to embark for America. They are to come in tranſports up the Firth of Forth and to land in Leith."

Extract of a letter from Corke.

"The following occurrence muſt give ſatisfaction to the friends of ſuffering America: when col. Ethan Allen, with about fifty other priſoners, arrived in the Solebay, two gentlemen went on board to enquire into their ſituation, and to aſſure them of the diſpoſition of ſeveral gentlemen in this city to alleviate their diſtreſſes. Col. Allen was ſo affected with this inſtance of unexpected generoſity, that the expreſſion of his gratitude could hardly find utterance.

"His treatment on board the Solebay, is far different from the barbarous and cruel uſage he experienced in his paſſage from Quebec, being then handcuffed and ironed in the moſt dreary part of the veſſel, and baſely inſulted with cruel and unmanly reflections by ſome officer of the ſhip, whom he challenged in Cornwall, without receiving ſatisfaction.

"A ſubſcription was begun this morning among ſome friends of the cauſe, and near fifty guineas collected to buy cloaths for his men, and neceſſaries for himſelf; and if liberty can be got of capt. Williams to put live ſtock on board, I can aſſure you, col. Allen will be exceedingly well provided. We this day ſent a hamper of wine, ſugar, fruit, chocolate, &c. on board for his immediate uſe, and to-morrow intend to prepare the ſundry articles of which he ſent a liſt. I incloſe you a rough copy of his anſwer to our letter. Should he have permiſſion to come on ſhore, he will be entertained by ſome of the firſt gentlemen of this city. I have not been refuſed by a ſingle perſon on this ſubſcription.

Copy of col. Allen's note.

"Gentlemen,

"I received your generous preſent this day with a joyful heart. Thanks to God, there are ſtill the feelings of humanity in the worthy citizens of Corke towards thoſe of your bone and fleſh, who, through misfortune from the preſent broils in the empire, are needy priſoners.

"Dated Cove, Jan. 24, 1776."

KILKENNY, *Feb.* 24. Yeſterday the firſt diviſion, conſiſting of five companies of the 9th regiment of foot commanded by major general lord viſcount Ligonier, and this day the ſecond diviſion arrived here from Dublin, on their march to Corke, in order to embark for America.

BOSTON, *April* 25.

Extract of a letter, dated April 22, 1776, *from a maſter of a veſſel, who lately arrived upon this continent from France, which he left about the* 18*th of March*, 1776.

"Upon my arrival here I was extremely happy to hear of the good ſucceſs of this country againſt her unnatural enemies, who are collecting all the force poſſible to make head againſt us. The account in Bourdeaux is, that twenty thouſand Heſſians and Hanoverians are at Embden, ready to embark on board Engliſh ſhips, to join 12,000 Engliſh, and ſail immediately for America. This however you may depend upon, that about forty ſail of tranſports ſailed from Plymouth about the 10th of March, for America, with about five thouſand ſoldiers on board; (they had been ſome months before, as far to the weſtward as cape Finiſterre, and all put back by ſtreſs of weather and diſperſed in different ports; one run on ſhore in Ireland, and the captain and almoſt all on board periſhed) I ſuppoſe by this time they are very near this coaſt."

NEW-HAVEN, *May* 1.

Extract of a letter from brigadier general Arnold, dated Holland-Houſe, March 26, *and* 28.

"You doubtleſs expect news from me, I can write you very little, I expected before this to have had a reinforcement of three or four thouſand men, but have not received one thouſand. We have been ſome time buſy in collecting materials for batteries, one of four guns on Point Levy, I expect will be opened in two or three days, which will command the ſhipping and great part of the town, and one on the Height of Abraham of eight guns, one howitzer and two mortars, which I hope will have the deſired effect; in caſe they fail, we have ladders, &c. for a ſtorm. The frigate in the harbour is bending her ſails, I am apprehenſive with intention to give us the ſlip as ſoon as the ice will permit; to prevent which we have one gondola with a twelve pounder mounted, and are preparing another of the ſame ſtrength, which I am in hopes will command the river. We labour under almoſt as many difficulties as the Iſraelites did of old, obliged to make brick without ſtraw ---However, we hope matters will ſoon take a more favourable turn. --The ſeaſon remains very ſevere here, we have near five feet ſnow on the ground, and in moſt places ſufficiently hard to bear a man and horſe, though under the ſnow the froſt is entirely out of the ground. We have four hundred ſick and wounded in the hoſpitals. Capt. Schillenger, of Long-Iſland, and Mr. Sabin of ———, died here a few days ſince, the latter was the firſt volunteer who arrived here after our repulſe, with a company.---I am ſo far recovered of my wound, that two days ſince I rode fourteen miles on horſeback, and walked five more, reconnaitering, which fatigued me ſo much I have hardly been able to walk ſince."

March 28. "Three days ſince I had advice that a party of ſixty men from Quebec were landed at St. Piere's, 10 leagues down the river, and that they had ſeized a convoy of proviſions coming to the camp, with two commiſſaries; I immediately ſent major Dubouys with eighty men in purſuit of them, who came up with a party of 50 odd, attacked and killed two, wounded two others, and took 38 priſoners, moſt of them French, who are juſt arrived here. Major Dubouys wrote that he had intelligence of 250 men being in arms below.... Col. Nicholſon has joined him with 70 men, and are gone in purſuit of the enemy, and will, I make no doubt, give a good account of them. The inhabitants are generally in our favour, and many of them have taken up arms for us, or rather for themſelves."

NEW-YORK, *May* 1.

By a gentleman from Connecticut we are informed, that laſt week a certain Mr. Cable, in Fairfield, had ſent a load of proviſions to the miniſterial plunderers, and was loading the ſecond time for the ſame purpoſe, but was diſcovered by a tory who was concerned in the affair, and who made oath before a magiſtrate of the ſcheme in agitation. The ſaid Cable was obſerved to be ſounding for deep water about the channel, which he found at a place called the Black Rock, and through which place he was to pilot a gang of cruel murderers, about one thouſand in number, whoſe orders were to maſſacre men, women and children. The ſignal of their landing was to be three cannon fired in the night.

This gang chiefly inhabited about Newtown, in Connecticut, and from that place all along to Dob's ferry on the North river. Cable was, on this diſcovery, apprehended and committed to Fairfield jail, and alſo another villain, named Pardelow, at Greenwich, who was detected in enliſting men for the miniſterial ſervice, was examined before the committee of ſafety for Greenwich, and committed to jail; two more were apprehended, but diſcharged for want of ſufficient proof. A liſt of the names of a number of them that had in liſted, has been obtained, and a party of men are gone in purſuit of them.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the continental army, dated Trois Rivieres, March 24, 1776.

"My buſineſs at this poſt is to furniſh horſes, carriages, &c. for the paſſing army, and ſee them ſupplied with proviſions, which buſineſs takes up almoſt my whole time. I have it alſo in my orders to call in the old commiſſions given to the officers of militia, in the ſeventeen pariſhes in the diſtrict of Three Rivers, by the late gov. Carleton, and to have new officers elected; ſome of them ſeem ſhy of receiving the poſt, being afraid either that the miniſterial troops will drive us out of the province, or that we, after carrying our point with Great-Britain, will leave them to fall a ſacrifice; but in general, they ſeem to be fond of holding commiſſions under the congreſs; in ſome pariſhes there have been three or four candidates for the captaincy, and I receive information, that bribery and corruption is already beginning to creep into their elections; at ſome, the diſputes run ſo high, that I am obliged to interfere; at one I was under the neceſſity of going about 27 miles to ſuperintend the poll, and was obliged to give them a new election, with which they were ſatisfied. I have ſent up about thirty names to the general, in order to get commiſſions under the right hon. the continental congreſs which have been new elected, and expect ſoon to ſend more. I have been extremely ſorry that our forces do not come forward faſter; of late ſome have come up, but, upon the whole, I muſt ſay I think this department has been neglected. I have troubled you with an account of all the freſh forces which have paſt this poſt, excluſive of thoſe who were in Montreal, who have been nearer the ſcene of action. Officers are included in the account.

Jan. 31, capt. Seaban, from the Bay government, the firſt hero that came to our aſſiſtance, 25; capt. Smith, with 19. Feb. 9, lieut. Manſon and Pettibone, with part of two companies, 25. 21, lieut. Walker, 17; capt. Wetherby, 33. 22, lieut. Meacham, 12. 24, capt. Hinman, 23; capt. Pierce, 25; Uziah Wright, a gentleman volunteer, 8. 26, lieut. Sunderland, 32; ſerg. Clark, 20. Mar. 1, lieut. Loomis, 58; lieut. Talbot, with the firſt Pennſylvania company, 60; lieut. Deane, from the Bay goverment, 40. 4, ſerg. St. John, 13; ſerg. Gideon Brenſon, 7. 5, capt. Gooderidge, 35; lieut. Friſby, 31; lieut. Walbridge, 49. 6, capt. Gideon Doud, 48; capt. Wright, 63. 10, lieut. Hughes, from Philadelphia, 66; lieut. Grant, from New-England, 30; maj. Safford, of col. Warner's regiment, 60; capt. Groſvenor, 42. 12, capt. Jenkins, from Philadelphia; his company chiefly paſſed by before, 8; capt. Cooley, from New-England, 40. 18, lieut. Yaird, the firſt of the Jerſey forces, with an eſcort with proviſions, 34. 17, maj. Ray, of the Jerſey battalion, 179. 20, capt. Carlile, 29; lieut. Grant, 14. 22, lieut. Stone, 34; capt. Wait, 47; lieut. Stainer, 81. Gone from Montreal garriſon, 300; remained after the defeat, 600; by recruiting among the Canadians, 500. Total, 2762.

Gen. Wooſter's baggage paſſed through here yeſterday, and I expect to receive his excellency at this garriſon to-morrow.—Paſſed by this poſt alſo, cols. Warner, Williams, Ervin, Maxwell, Wait, and maj. Morris."

Extract of a letter from camp before Quebec, dated March 28, 1776.

"We have great hopes of taking the town ſoon, the troops arriving ſo faſt and the two batteries being almoſt

ady to play upon the town, and they begin to be in want of provisions. their allowance being only four ounces per day, and they only receive two. There have been letters and orders sent to the country to raise the inhabitants of the parishes below, and having forged a number of lies, they have been able to raise about 250 men, but they have already been beat by our troops, and the principal of their officers are taken."

Extract of another letter from the [illegible], dated March 30.

"In my last I mentioned an insurrection among the people down the river, which is entirely quelled at present; the New-York troops under maj. Dubouys attacked their advanced guards, killed seven, wunded four, and took thirty-eight prisoners, without the loss of one man; seventeen of which being principals, are sent off to Montreal. We expect the heads of the party every day, as they all dispersed upon hearing of this action; but the major continues in pursuit of the fugitives with 250 men, and intends to take their commanders."

Friday last sailed from Sandy-Hook, and supposed for Halifax, his majesty's ship of war the Nautilus, with the snip Lady Gage, four brigs, and two sloops. The Phenix and Duchess of Gordon are at the Hook, and the Asia lies between the banks about eight miles from the Narrows.

May 9. By express arrived last Tuesday night from Boston we learn, by a vessel just arrived at Newbury-Port, from Bilboa, the captain of which says, that on the 14th of April, in long. 45, he spoke with a brig from Plymouth, who a few days before passed with a fleet of 60 sail bound to Boston, with 27 commissioners, and 12,000 Hessians, and that gen. Burgoyne with 4000 Hanoverians was soon to sail for Quebec.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from Savannah in Georgia, March 3.

"As the following resolutions will, I am persuaded, give you the greatest satisfaction, I have sent you a copy of them, that rather than our enemies should possess our merchant shipping and our capital town, we unanimously resolved, that all shall perish in a noble conflagration, lighted by ourselves!"

Savannah, in Georgia, March 2, 1776.

In the COUNCIL *of* SAFETY.

For the safety of this province, and the good of the United Colonies, it is unanimously

Resolved, That the houses in the town of Savannah, and the hamlets thereto belonging, together with the shipping now in our port, the property of, or appertaining to the friends of America, who have associated and appeared, or who shall appear in the present alarm to defend the same, and also the houses of widows and orphans, and none others, be forthwith appraised.

Resolved, That it shall be considered as a defection from the cause of America, and a desertion of property, in such persons, who have and shall leave the town of Savannah, or the hamlets thereunto belonging, during the present alarm; and such persons shall be precluded from any support or countenance towards obtaining an indemnification.

Resolved, That it be incumbent upon the friends of America, in this province, to defend the metropolis, as long as the same shall be tenable.

Resolved, That rather than the same shall be held and occupied by our enemies, or the shipping now in the port of Savannah taken and employed by them, that the same shall be burnt and destroyed.

Resolved, That orders shall be issued to the commanding officer, directing him to have the foregoing resolution put into execution.

Extract from the minutes,

EDWARD LANGWORTHY, sec.

Extract of a letter from an officer in Cumberland county, West New-Jersey, May 6, 1776.

"This serves to inform you of an alarm we had about 11 o'clock this day, of a party of regulars landing on Fiddle's-Island, in Bacon's-Neck, about four miles from Greenwich, supposed to be about 30 in number, shooting down the cattle, taking them on board, &c. whereupon I called the militia together as soon as possible, and upon our appearance a gun was fired from on board one of the vessels for them to repair on board, which they did with the greatest precipitation. Our men pursued so closely, that we were near taking three of them prisoners. one of whom left an excellent musket behind, which we got, with some cartridges. They hollowed to our men to go on board the Kingfisher, and they would pay for the beef. It is supposed they took off between twenty and thirty cattle, five they left dead on the shore, and wounded many others; which, with all the others, we [illegible] driven from the water-side. They have taken, this [illegible], a shallop belonging to Daniel Richards, bound from Philadelphia to Morris's river; but the hands escaped to shore."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Montreal, April 6.

"By a gentleman from Quebec, we have the following advices, which may be depended on: a number of Canadians, at the instigation of their priests, arose with a design to cut off our guards at Point Levy. A party under major Dubouys, attacked their advance guard, killed seven, wounded five, and took about fifty prisoners; twenty-five of which arrived here last evening. Gen. Wooster arrived before Quebec on Monday last: the battery opened at Point Levy on Tuesday morning. One of capt. Lamb's company made his escape from Quebec, and informs, that the [illegible] prisoners are at an allowance of three ounces of pork per day. A Canadian, who brought letters from Carleton to the inhabitants, is made prisoner, and says, (which he offers to swear to) that the inhabitants, as well as soldiers, have risen in a body and gone to Carleton, and that he promised, if he did not get assistance in fourteen days, to deliver up the town."

May 11. The Roebuck and Liverpool men of war attempting to come up our river on Wednesday last, were attacked by the gondolas off Christeen, when a heavy cannonade ensued on both sides, and continued for three hours without any intermission. With the ebb tide the ships thought proper to retire, when the Roebuck ran aground on the Jersey shore, and continued there some time with the Liverpool abreast of her. Thursday evening the engagement was renewed, and continued some hours, when the ships retired below New-Castle, having it is thought received a good deal of damage. Both the Roebuck and Liverpool were hulled several times. During the time the Roebuck was aground, the Wasp schooner, which had been chased into Christeen by the Liverpool, came out, and retook a brig that the Liverpool had taken the day preceding. By the best accounts, too much praise cannot be given to the officers and men on board the gondolas, who behaved with the greatest courage and prudence. They have received very little if any damage,

From the PENNSYLVANIA LEDGER.

Mr. HUMPHREYS,

The impartiality of your paper gives me reason to believe that a favourable acceptance will be granted to the following essay, from your's, &c.---

HAVING attentively perused the various political publications which have been lately printed, I confess I have been astonished at the strange and extraordinary doctrines which some of them contain, and it naturally led me to consider, whether I am to swallow in the gross and pay an implicit obedience to their novel sentiments, or whether it is not my duty as a man, and as a friend to my native country, to judge for myself how they will affect me and my countrymen in general. I shall therefore in a brief manner (if it is possible to be brief on so interesting a subject) give some of my sentiments on the present unhappy situation of public affairs.

Much pains have been taken by some writers to make us believe, that nothing but the vilest intentions that ever entered into the hearts of the worst of men are to be expected from the people of Great-Britain; that if commissioners are coming, they are coming to bribe, to deceive, and betray us.---That the very thought of reconciliation ought to be driven from us,---and in fact, that little else but war, destruction, and bloodshed are now before us:---What [illegible] in America, who professes christianity, or has any [illegible] of humanity, but must shudder at such a prospect, which, if there was no other, would be a prospect of evils that language cannot describe, "a hideous group of ills which singly shock."---

But, thanks be to heaven, there are great numbers who have different views, who think they have reason still to hope for better things from that people, with whom in former times to be connected was their honour and their joy:---Shall an American dare to express a sentiment of this sort at this time?---I feel it to be a truth, and I cannot but see (through the whole of the present dreadful conflict) some traces of that nobility of sentiment and action which were formerly characteristic of the British nation:---Where are these to be found, may some say, have they not invaded our territories with an armed force? Have they not destroyed our property in many instances, and shewn a cruel disposition to an attack upon our essential rights?---Granted:---But have they not also shewn a desire for reconciliation? And is there not a probability of overtures from them for this noble purpose, on terms constitutional and honourable to both countries? I answer in the affirmative, and shall endeavour to prove the assertion from authentic records.---

The address of the house of lords presented the 27th of October last is concluded with this positive assurance of their desires, viz. we "feel no other wish than to reestablish order and tranquillity through the several parts of your dominions, upon the basis of a close connection with, and constitutional dependence upon Great-Britain."---

The king's answer to the house of commons concludes with an earnest wish "to attain the most desirable end of restoring his subjects in America to the free and happy condition, and to the peace and property which they enjoyed in their constitutional dependence before the breaking out of these unhappy disorders."---

In a pamphlet published in England a considerable time since (and which was said to be written under the eyes of the ministry) I find some lively sentiments, expressive of a perfect anxiety for a restoration of that harmony which formerly subsisted between the two countries, and this to be established on the principles of mutual dependence, the natural effect of common interest and happiness:---They even pray for some great and liberal commercial arrangement, which may remain a monument to future ages, that though there was once, there was but once, a quarrel between Great-Britain and her colonies.---

As to the sentiments of great numbers of the people of England at large, they may be seen by the numerous addresses that have been presented to the throne, which clearly and fully shew that "one of the first objects of their wishes is, a return of peace and cordial union with their American fellow subjects."---

The late remarkable event of the British troops evacuating Boston, with the circumstances attending it, might be adduced to corroborate the observations I have given.---I felicitate the rightful inhabitants on this joyful occasion:---I sympathised with them in their distress, I cheerfully contributed to the relief of the needy among them, and heartily wish their future welfare in a state of peaceful possession of all their just rights.---

If, my countrymen, the general happiness of America is the object we aim at, the thought of a reasonable reconciliation cannot be driven from us.---Independence will not produce happiness;---as soon could I believe that those were my friends who would persuade me to renounce my family, as I could believe them to be such who would separate me from my near connections in the land that gave birth to my ancestors.---

As to the cry raised against those who advise to a reconciliation on constitutional principles, that they are seeking for places and pensions,---what would such say, who are so groundlessly suspicious, if the accusation was retorted upon themselves?---For my part I can seriously declare, that I have such an aversion to titles and pensions, that I would not be one of the three hundred and ninety commissioners, on the plan of the writer of the piece called Common Sense, for all the money that has been made in America since the commencement of the unhappy differences.---

To conclude, I have put together a few remarks, which however uncouth, are my honest sentiments:---who I am is not material, but this I may say, I should rejoice to see the happiness of my countrymen of all denominations, and assure them that for myself, I wish to remain, as I ever have been,

A SETTLED CITIZEN.

CHARLES-TOWN (S. Carolina) March 30.

The last accounts from Savannah inform us, that the men of war are all gone down the river, and have carried with them 16 merchantmen; the latter were carried through the back river, and were obliged to be lightened of great part of their cargoes, which were thrown into the river. We are informed that a number of negroes have been taken off a gentleman's plantation, lying on Savannah river, and carried on board the men of war.

April 3. On Thursday last the new constitution agreed on by our congress, by the approbation of the continental congress, "to serve for regulating the internal policy of this colony, until an accommodation of the present unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America can be obtained, an event which is earnestly desired," was published here in due form. A detachment of the provincial regiment of artillery, and the Charles-town militia, were drawn up in Broad-street, from the Statehouse to the Exchange, where the constitution was read, and the commissions of JOHN RUTLEDGE, Esq; president and commander in chief, and HENRY LAURENS, Esq; vice-president of the colony, were proclaimed, amidst the shouts of the numerous spectators, firing of field-pieces, and the cannon on board the provincial armed vessels.

On Friday the 22d ult, capt. Turpin, in the provincial armed brigantine Comet, of 18 guns, retook the sloop Hetty, of this port, which capt. Tollemache seized off this bar in December last. Her name was changed to the General Clinton; she had some cohorns and swivels, with 12 men, on board, and served as a tender to the Falcon man of war.

We hear from Savannah, that a party, in which were some Indians, lately went to Tybee island, where they took 13 negroes and some other prisoners, and killed 3 or 4 marines.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May 4.*

We have advice from Portsmouth, that our troops entered that town without opposition, and have taken a number of waggon loads of effects, viz. rum, sugar, melasses, and a variety of dry goods, belonging to persons who are enemies to the American cause; they have also destroyed two or three houses which were the property of John Goodrich, and brought off some prisoners. Lord Dunmore is very strongly intrenched at Tucker's mills, and has a great quantity of cannon mounted, defended by about 500 men. His excellency gen. Lee returned here from Portsmouth last Thursday evening.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, April 23.

"There is an express arrived to the congress, from Canada, the purport of which yet remains a secret; the report is, that 500 Canadians had attempted to get in to Carleton's assistance, but were attacked and driven off by the continental troops. The loss on either side is not known."

BALTIMORE, *May 8.*

Extract of a letter from Fort-George, dated April 18, 1776.

"I arrived at this place last Tuesday afternoon, and expected to find the lakes open, but am disappointed---gen. Thomas left this yesterday morning, and intended to break his way through; and this day about 40 batteaus went off with the same intention, and carried about 500 men; the residue of the troops here (about 300) and the cannon, four 32 pounders, four 24 pounders, four 18, and some 9, with eight tons of powder, go off in the morning. The batteaus, which went away this day, we just hear, have got above 12 miles---col. Sinclair's regiment is at Fort-Edward, 14 miles below this, and are ordered here to-morrow.

"This day arrived, with their interpreter (Mr. Dean) the Indian delegates of the Seven Tribes in Canada, from the congress of the Six Nations, at Onandago; I was introduced to, and had the honour to take them by the hand.---Mr. Dean says, they have resolved to observe a strict neutrality, and have appointed deputies to attend our Indian commissioners at Albany, and may be daily expected there.

"I write this from the spot where the battle was fought and Deskau taken prisoner by Sir William Johnson, and within a quarter of a mile of Fort-Willam-Henry, which Montcalm took."

Extract of a letter from the Landing, at the north end of Lake George, dated April 21, 1776.

"I have just seen a gentleman, who left Quebec on the 6th instant, who informs me, that gen. Wooster arrived there on the 1st instant; on the 3d, we opened a four gun battery of 9 pounders, on Point Levy; another was erecting on the Plains of Abraham; and a third on Passage, which would be finished in a few days.

"We on the 6th instant had before Quebec upwards of 2500 men.

"In the late skirmish between our troops and a party of the enemy, there were 7 Canadians killed, 4 wounded, 2 of which are since dead, and about 30 taken prisoners; the rest dispersed, and delivered up Carleton's letters which induced them to take up arms. We have here 800 troops. Sinclair's regiment will reach this on Tuesday."

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated April 30.

"Gen. Thompson, with his brigade, arrived here on the 26th, in good order, on their way to Quebec.

"I have just seen a gentleman, who left Quebec the 16th inst. and says, that our army there consists of about 3000 men. He brings a confirmation of the report of a skirmish between our people and a party of the Canadians, and relates, that about 250 Canadians were collected together, under one of their priests, and by intercepting our provisions, and other acts of hostility, began to give our people some uneasiness. Gen. Arnold detached a party (of which this gentleman says he was one) to endeavour to disperse them. They came up with the Canadians, and a skirmish ensued, in which several of the Canadians were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; among the latter were two officers, who had received commissions, from a New-England colonel, to inlist men for him, which they did; but instead of assisting their colonel on this occasion, had joined the party against us.

"This gentleman met Dr. Franklin, Mr. Chase, Mr. Carroll, brigadier general baron de Woedike, and several other gentlemen, between Crown-Point and St. John's."

Queen-Anne's county, 8th May, 1776.

MR. GREEN,

OBSERVING in the Pennsylvania journal of the 1st instant a publication of Mr. Richard Willson of this county, respecting a difference that lately happened between him and me, I beg you'll insert the following in your next Gazette.

Mr. Willson some time ago had an affair of honour with Mr. John Steuart of the Western-Shore, in which it was said the former behaved very disreputably; this report was current in many parts of the province where I had been, and I amongst others mentioned what I had heard. Mr. Willson afterwards understood I had said something about the matter, and in a public company asked me by what authority I had represented him as a coward. This produced some warmth of expression; and about an hour afterwards he gave me a challenge. I informed him that I was not on a footing with a man who had no family, and therefore should not accept of any challenge, the consequences of which might be injurious to mine, but if any thing I could then do would give him satisfaction I was ready to gratify him; this he declined, and after some further altercation I boxed his ears, and the matter ended by the interposition of some persons that were present, since which I have heard nothing from Mr. Willson until I saw the publication abovementioned.

Mr. Willson knew very well I was not the author of the report, because he had traced it to Mr. William Hyde of Annapolis, as I am well informed, who satisfied him that *he* was not the author, and Mr. Willson has not yet thought it convenient to call on the person who referred him to Mr. Hyde, that I have ever heard. As to the truth or falshood of the report I know nothing about it, I mentioned it as I had heard it, and as many others had done besides.

The challenge I received from Mr. Willson was curious enough. He requested me to meet him at Chester church on the day following at 10 o'clock, &c. Chester church is in one of the most public parts of the county, being situate on the principal main road, and surrounded by a well frequented store at not more than one hundred and fifty yards distance, and four or five other houses containing families, one of which is not more than thirty yards from the church and the farthest of the others not exceeding three hundred yards; here it was Mr. Willson requested I would meet him at 10 o'clock to fight a duel. If Mr. Willson is always as prudent in his appointment of time and place as he has been on this occasion, I believe most people will be of opinion that no great damage will ever be sustained by his challenges. But admit that Mr. Willson really intended to fight! yet I do not apprehend that I am under any obligation to risque my life with a man whose death would be productive of no bad consequence either of a private or public nature, and therefore if Mr. Willson finds himself under a necessity of taking some step of this kind either to recover a lost character or to establish what he supposes a good one, before he can succeed to an appointment in the army, which I know he is anxious for, he must fix upon some other person more fit for his purposes than I incline to be.

What Mr. Willson may incline to say hereafter upon this subject I know not, but rely on it I shall be no further troublesome to the public in a matter of so little consequence.

TURBUTT WRIGHT.

Philadelphia, May 8, 1776.

MADE his escape, from the jail of this city, yesterday in the evening, a certain MOSES KIRKLAND, called Colonel KIRKLAND, belonging to South-Carolina, confined in the said jail by order of the honourable Congress, for practices inimical to this country. He is a stout corpulent man, between fifty and sixty years of age, about five feet ten inches high, of a swarthy complexion, fresh coloured, and wears his own gray hair tied behind. He had on a green coat faced with blue velvet, a blue velvet waistcoat, and brown velvet breeches. Had also a brown coat and waistcoat, and may possibly have taken other cloaths with him. It is said he crossed over Delaware at Cooper's ferry last night, and it is supposed will either endeavour to get on board one of the men of war in the river, or at Sandy-Hook. The public are earnestly desired to endeavour to apprehend this dangerous enemy to the American cause, and a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person or persons that shall take and bring him back to the jail of this city, and all reasonable charges paid.

N. B. The printers of the several news-papers, in the colonies, are desired to insert this advertisement.

THO. M. KEAN,
THOMAS LYNCH, jun.
ELBRIDGE GERRY.

SPRIGHTLY

To be let to mares the ensuing season, at Schoolfield, Prince-George's county.

THE high bred English horse, SPRIGHTLY, full fifteen hands high, rising seven years old, is of a beautiful dark chesnut colour, was got by Wildman's Babram, his dam by Rogers's Babram, his grandam by Sedbury out of lord Portmore's Ebony; is well suited to breed for either the saddle or turf, being remarkably light, and quick in his movements, free from any blemish or incumbrance of gum, and is imagined equal to any horse on the continent, four mile heats at nine stone. He will be let at six dollars, for the season, and half a crown to the groom, and as at so low a rate the cash will be expected before the horse is led out. Good pasture for mares to be had at half a crown a week, or at half a dollar, with proper feeding; and mares above 15 miles distance two weeks gratis. tf

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Annapolis, May 3, 1776.

GOLIAH,

A remarkable strong black cart-horse, well known in and about this city, eight years old, upwards of sixteen hands high,

WILL, at the request of many respectable gentlemen, planters, and farmers, be let to mares this spring, at the moderate rate of two dollars the leap, and twenty pence to the negro that has the care of him, to be paid at the stable door. The finest and most promising colts are of Goliah's get, and may be seen.

All persons intending to send their mares, are desired to apply previous to the subscriber, and to look at the horse; and, for the convenience of those whom it may not suit to pay cash, I will take good lambs, fit for killing, if brought with the mares in payment. JOHN ROBINSON.

I have no objection to sending the horse out of town, not exceeding five miles, when there are three or four mares, for a few days, on assurance that care will be taken of him and his attendant. J. R.

To be sold at public sale, on Monday the 20th day of May, if fair, if not the next fair day, for current cash, at the late dwelling house of Henry Camden, deceased, in Calvert county, near Lyon's-creek,

SUNDRY negroes, cattle and hogs, a hand-mill and some houshold furniture, cider-casks, and many other things too tedious to mention.

JOSEPH CAMDEN, executor.

And as I am desirous of settling my father's estate, I shall take it particularly kind of all those gentlemen who are indebted to the above estate, either before his death or since, that they will settle them by some means or other, to the satisfaction of their humble servant, J. C.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

Talbot county, Maryland, May 6, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the night of the 4th instant, two convicts, viz. William Manly, a well made man, five feet seven inches high, thirty or thirty-five years of age, with black hair cut short, of a surly bad countenance, is a sawyer or labourer, and understands horses: had on a short blue coat much worn, spotted swanskin jacket and trousers, good strong shoes with small nails in the soles and heels, a cap made of English sole leather and painted blue, and had an iron collar about his neck: he is a most impudent infamous villain, this being the third time he has run away, and once he broke jail after he was taken up and committed.

Thomas Pearson, a slender young simple fellow, with light coloured short soft hair, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet six inches high, has large eyes and very small fingers, is a sawyer or labourer: had on a drab coloured coat and jacket about half worn, spotted swanskin trousers, and a leather cap and shoes the same as Manly's. They both speak the North of England dialect.

Whoever takes up and secures the said servants, so that I get them again, shall receive if taken in this province forty shillings for each, and if taken up out of this province three pounds for each.

w3 JAMES BRADDOCK.

N. B. 'Tis probable they will change their names, and perhaps some part of their cloaths, and 'tis likely they will lurk in the woods in the day time and travel in the night.

Annapolis, April 18, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant man, named Philip M'Donald, a barber by trade, born in Ireland, about five feet seven inches high, dark complexion, and black hair tied behind remarkably frizzled, pale faced and pitted with the small-pox, takes snuff in great quantities, and is very fond of liquor: had on when he went away a light gray old coat. He can give no better reason for his elopement than often meriting chastisement and never receiving it. Should he be taken within ten miles twenty shillings reward, within the province forty shillings, and out of the province three pounds currency, and all charges will be paid by JUSTUS SIEBERT,

Hair-dresser in Annapolis.

WANTED at Fort Frederick furnace and I.I. Forge in Frederick county, a large quantity of cord wood cut. Any persons that are willing to hire their negroes for that purpose, may know the terms, by applying to Mr. Lancelot Jacques in Annapolis, or to the subscriber living at the works.

3w DENTON JACQUES.

Patuxent Iron-Works, February 6, 1776.

BEING desirous of settling the estate of our father, RICHARD SNOWDEN, late of Patuxent Iron-Works, deceased, we request all such as are indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given them. Also all persons that are indebted to the Patuxent Iron-Works Company, of more than twelve months standing, are requested to come immediately and make payment; and those who have it not in their power to make immediate payment, it is expected they will come and settle their accounts by note or bond. If the above requests are not complied with, we shall take such methods as will compel a settlement, without respect to persons, although it will be disagreeable to

tf SAMUEL and JOHN SNOWDEN.

West-river, May 7, 1776.

THIS is to acquaint gentlemen, that I have removed from the old house I lived in, across the road to the new buildings, about the distance of one hundred yards, where are good private accommodations kept, and good provender and pasture for horses.

w2 JONATHAN RAWLINGS.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED away from the widow M'Donall's, between Baltimore and Annapolis, on Thursday night the 13th of March, out of the fodder house, a bay horse, about 14 hands and an half high, paces, trots, and gallops, marked C S on his left shoulder. Whoever takes up said horse, and brings him to capt. Samuel Maynard's at Herring-Creek, or to William Hayes, Fell's Point, Baltimore, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges paid if brought home.

Wanted immediately, delivered at the contractor's store in Annapolis,

A QUANTITY of potatoes, parsneps, carrots, beans, cockstone beans, or any kind of Indian peas, for which will be given the highest prices, by

ISAAC M'HARD,
for Mr. ROBERT CUMMINS.

Annapolis, March 26, 1776.

RAN away from the subscriber, an indented servant lad, named Edward Burford, born in Hampshire, about five feet two inches high, fair complexion and brown hair: had with him two cloth coats, one a London brown, the other of coarse light coloured cloth with waistcoat of the same, much worn, good buckskin breeches, ribb'd worsted stockings and English made shoes. He is very fond of liquor, and can give no better reason for his elopement, than that he often merited chastisement and never received it. He was seen at Mr. Jacob Sampson's in Prince-George's county, pretending leave to visit a ship-mate. Should he be taken ten miles from home I will give 40 shillings reward on his return.

J. CLAPHAM.

ABRAHAM CLAUDE,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, and SILVERSMITH,
Opposite Mrs. Johnson's tavern, ANNAPOLIS,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he still continues to carry on the aforesaid trades in all their various branches, and at the most reasonable rates; also that he cleans and repairs all sorts of fire-arms, small-swords, hangers, and cutlasses. He also makes hooks for swords in the neatest and most approved manner.

N. B. He has several gross of hooks and eyes to dispose of cheap.

April 15, 1776.

ALL persons indebted to George Matthews, late of Kingsbury furnace in Baltimore county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, to enable us to execute his will, and all those who have claims against him are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated, to

w8 T. RUSSELL and JAMES SMITH, } executors.

April 10, 1776.

CARELESS,

STANDS the ensuing season at Strawberry-hill, within one mile of Annapolis, and will cover mares at six dollars the season, if pastured; four dollars, if not pastured; or two dollars, the single leap. CARELESS is a fine bay, rising five years, upwards of fourteen hands two inches, and was got by col. Baylor's Fearnought; his dam by Dove, his grand-dam by Othello, his great-grand-dam by old Spark, out of the high bred mare Queen Mab, who was the dam of col. Hopper's Paculer. Good grass for mares. Indian corn will be taken in payment at 2 s. 6 d. per bushel, delivered at Strawberry-hill before the first of July, by

5w THOMAS WILLIAMSON.

P. S. I will be answerable for no mares that may get away.

The beautiful full-blooded hunter,

BAY BOLTON,

Full 16 hands high and well formed, a dark bay, eight years old,

STANDS on Constitution-hill, near Piscataway, and will cover mares this season at two guineas, or forty shillings the leap, if paid when the mare is taken away, or four pounds credit till the first of April 1777, and if not paid in that time to pay interest from the date. I have very fine pasture for mares, and will have great care taken of them, but will not be answerable in case of loss.

EDWARD EDELEN.

I think it needless to describe him as he is generally known; he stood last season at col. John Carlyle's plantation in Virginia. w3

THERE is at the plantation of John Daily, in Charles county, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 12 hands and a half high, with a few white hairs in her face, is a natural pacer, and has no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.